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DEVICE SPECIFICATION FOR

TFT - LCD module

MODEL No. LQ065Y5DG03

CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL

DATE _____

BY _____

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1. Application

The SHARP Color TFT-LCD module is an active matrix LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) produced by making the most of Sharp's expertise in liquid-crystal and semiconductor technologies.
The active device is amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor).
Module geometry(Mechanical specification) : Table 4-1

2. Summary and Features

- Utilizes a panel with a 16:9 aspect ratio, which makes the module suitable for use in wide-screen systems.
- The 6.5 screen produces a high resolution image that is composed of 384,000 pixels elements in a stripe arrangement.
- Graphics and texts can be displayed on a 800×RGB×480 dots panel with 262,144 colors by supplying 18 bit data signals(6 bit/color).
- Wide viewing field angle technology is employed. (The most maximum viewing angle is in the 6 o'clock direction.)
- By adopting an active matrix drive, a picture with high contrast is realized.
- Reduced reflection as a result of low reflection black matrix and an antiglare (AG) polarizer being adopted.
- By COG method, realized a slim, lightweight, and compact module.
- Through the use of TN-normally white mode, an image with highly natural color reproduction is realized.
- An inverted video display in the vertical and horizontal directions is possible.
- The backlight is excellent of brightness rising characteristics at low temperature in consideration of automotive application.

3. Construction and Outline

- The construction form figure : See Fig.1
- The module consists of a TFT-LCD panel, drivers, FPC, backlight unit, front shielding cases.

4. Mechanical specifications

Table 4-1

Parameter	Specifications	Units	Remarks
Screen size (Diagonal)	16.4[6.5"]	cm	
Active area	144.0 (W) ×79.2(H)	mm	
Display format	384,000	pixels	
	800×RGB×480	dots	
Dot pitch	0.06 (W) ×0.165 (H)	mm	
Pixel configuration	R,G,B Stripe configuration		
Outline dimension	157.4(W)×89.7 (H)×7.5 (D)	mm	【Note4-1】
Mass	MAX : 180	g	

【Note 4-1】
Excluding protrusions. Typical values are given.
For detailed measurements and tolerances, please refer to Fig. 1.

5. Input terminal

5-1)TFT-LCD panel driving part

Table 5-1

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	V10	The Power supply for gray image	
2	V9	The Power supply for gray image	
3	V7	The Power supply for gray image	
4	V5	The Power supply for gray image	
5	V3	The Power supply for gray image	
6	V0	The Power supply for gray image	
7	VSHA	Power supply for source driver (Analog).	
8	SPR	Start signal2 for source driver.	【Note5-1】
9	LBR	Selection for horizontal scanning direction	【Note5-1】
10	GND	Ground	
11	CLD	Clock signal for source driver.	
12	GND	Ground	
13	GND	Ground	
14	LS	Data transfer signal in source driver.	
15	VSHD	Power supply for source driver (Digital).	
16	B5	BLUE data signal(MSB)	
17	B4	BLUE data signal	
18	B3	BLUE data signal	
19	B2	BLUE data signal	
20	B1	BLUE data signal	
21	B0	BLUE data signal(LSB)	
22	GND	Ground	
23	G5	GREEN data signal(MSB)	
24	G4	GREEN data signal	
25	G3	GREEN data signal	
26	G2	GREEN data signal	
27	G1	GREEN data signal	
28	G0	GREEN data signal(LSB)	
29	GND	Ground	
30	R5	RED data signal(MSB)	
31	R4	RED data signal	
32	R3	RED data signal	
33	R2	RED data signal	
34	R1	RED data signal	
35	R0	RED data signal(LSB)	
36	SPL	Start signal1 for source driver.	【Note5-1】
37	CS	CS electrode driving signal	
38	VCOM	Common electrode driving signal	
39	VCOM	Common electrode driving signal	
40	VDD	Power supply for gate driver(High level).	
41	SPS	Start signal for gate driver.	
42	CLS	Clock signal for gate driver.	
43	U/L	Selection for vertical scanning direction	【Note5-1】
44	MODE1	Control signal for gate driver.	【Note5-2】
45	MODE2	Control signal for gate driver.	【Note5-2】
46	TEST1	OPEN	
47	OPEN	This is open terminal	
48	VEE	Power supply for LCD's OFF voltage	
49	OPEN	This is open terminal	
50	TEST2	Ground	

【Note 5-1】

The control of scanning direction

Table 5-2

Mode	U/L	LBR	SPL	SPR
Normal mode	Lo	Hi	Input	Output
Right/Left reverse mode	Lo	Lo	Output	Input
Up/Down reverse mode	Hi	Hi	Input	Output
Right/Left & Up/Down reverse mode	Hi	Lo	Output	Input

【caution】 Lo=GND , Hi=VSHD

【Note 5-2】

Refer to "Notes at the time of a power supply turning on" in clause 7-1 for the start-up and the standing lowering of the power supply.

The gate driver is selected to output by setting mode 1 and mode 2..

Table5-3

MODE1	MODE2	
Hi	Hi	Normal mode
Lo	Hi	Don't use this mode.
Hi	Lo	Skip 2 pulse mode (See Fig.5-1)
Lo	Lo	The mode which fixes all the output on the VEE level

【caution】 Lo=GND , Hi=VSHD

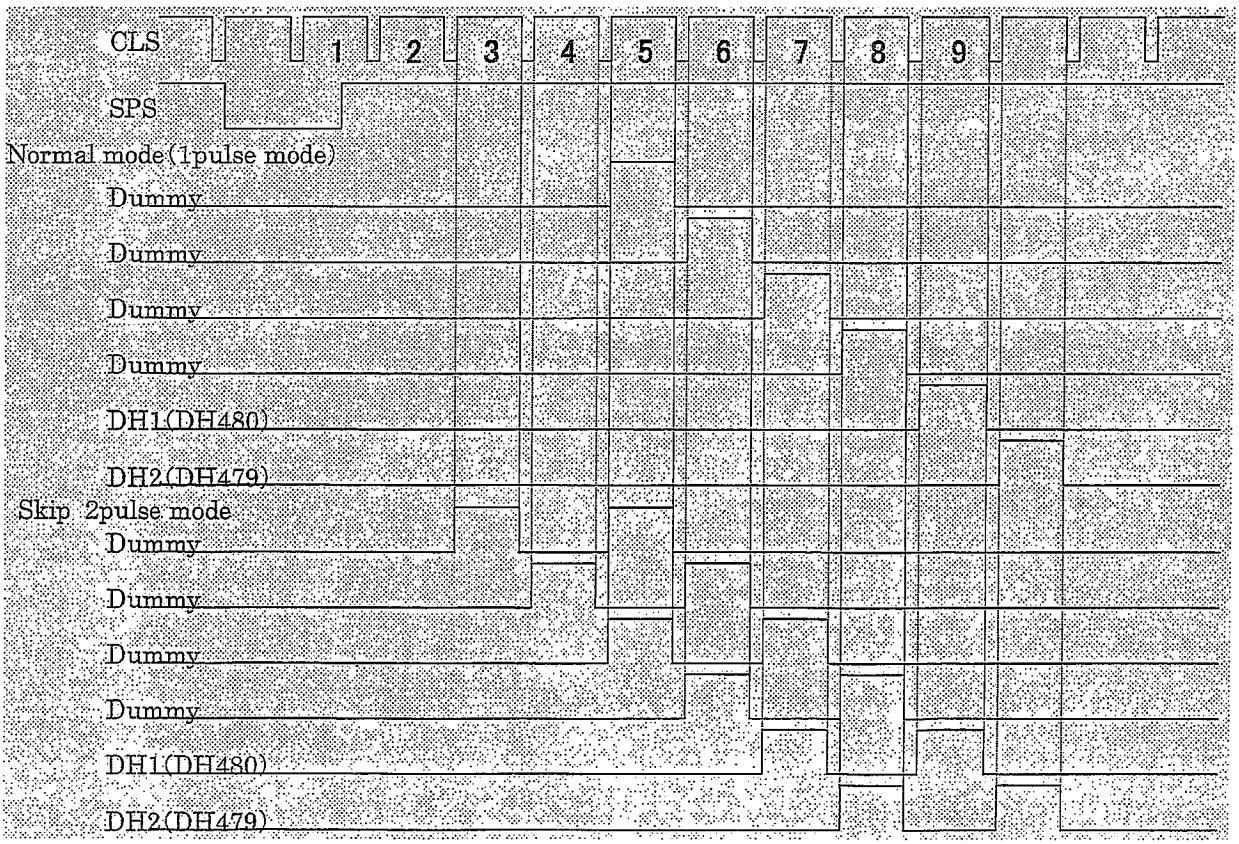


Fig5-1. Gate output timing

5-2)Backlight fluorescent tube driving part

Table 5-4

No.	Symbol	function	Remarks
1	VL1	input terminal (Hi voltage side)	
2	VL2	input terminal (Lo voltage side)	

6. Absolute maximum ratings

Table 6-1 GND=0V

Parameter		Symbol	MIN	MAX	Unit	Note
Power supply (source driver)	Analog voltage	VSHA	−0.3	+6.0	V	Ta=25℃
	Digital voltage	VSHD	−0.3	+4.0	V	〃
Power supply (gate driver)		VDD	−0.3	+35.0	V	〃
		VEE	−20	+0.3	V	〃
		VDD-VEE	−0.3	+35.0	V	〃
Input signal voltage (source driver)	Digital input signal	VID	−0.3	VSHD+0.3	V	〃 【Note 6-1】
	Analog input signal	VIA	−0.3	VSHA+0.3	V	〃 【Note 6-2】
Common electrode driving signal		COM	−4	+6	V	〃
Storage temperature		Tstg	−40	+85	℃	【Note 6-3,4】
Operating temperature (panel surface)		Topr1	−30	+85	℃	【Note 6-5,6】
Operating temperature(Ambient temperature)		Topr2	−30	+65	℃	【Note 6-6】

【Note 6-1】 SPL , SPR , R0～R5 , G0～G5 , B0～B5 , LS , CLD , LBR , MODE1 , MODE2 , U/L , SPS , CLS

【Note 6-2】 V0 , V3 , V5 , V7 , V9 , V10

【Note 6-3】 This rating applies to all parts of the module and should not be exceeded.

【Note 6-4】 Maximum wet-bulb temperature is 57℃.Condensation of dew must be avoided as electrical current leaks will occur, causing a degradation of performance specifications.

【Note 6-5】 The operating temperature only guarantees operation of the circuit.
For contrast, speed response, and other factors related to display quality, determine operating temperature using the formula Ta=+25℃

【Note 6-6】 Ambient temperature when the backlight is lit (reference value).

7. Electrical characteristics

7-1)TFT-LCD panel driving section

Table 7-1 GND＝0V, Ta＝25℃

Parameter				Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks
Power supply (source driver)	Analog voltage			VSHA	+5.0	+5.3	+5.6	V	
	Digital voltage			VSHD	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	V	
Power supply (gate driver)	TFT driving circuit	High level		VDD	+14.8	+15.0	+15.2	V	
		Low level	AC	VEE AC	－	COM AC	－	Vp-p	【Note7-1】
			DC	VEE DC	－11.8	－12.0	－12.2	V	
Power supply (gray image)				V0～V10	0.1	－	VSHA - 0.1	V	【Note7-2】
Input signal voltage for source driver	High level			VIHS	0.8×VSHD	－	VSHD	V	【Note7-3】
	Low level			VILS	GND	－	0.2×VSHD	V	
Input signal current for source driver	High level			IIHS	－	－	15	μA	【Note7-3】
	Low level			IILS	－	－	15	μA	【Note7-4】
Input signal voltage for gate driver	High level			VIHG	0.8×VSHD	－	VSHD	V	【Note7-5】
	Low level			VILG	GND	－	0.2×VSHD	V	
Input signal current for gate driver	High level			IIHG	－	－	2.0	μA	
	Low level			IILG	－	－	2.0	μA	
Common electrode driving signal	AC component			COMAC	－	±3.4	±4.0	Vp-p	【Note7-6】
	DC component			COMDC	+0.5	－	+2.5	V	
Cs electrode driving signal	AC component			CSAC	－	COMAC	±4.0	Vp-p	【Note7-1】
	DC component			CSDC	－4.8	－5.0	－5.2	V	

・Notes at the time of a power supply turning on

Please turn on and turn off power supply in simultaneous or the following order.

<Turn on> VSHD ➔ VSHA ➔ VEE ➔ Logic signal ➔ VDD

<Turn off> VDD ➔ VEE ➔ Logic signal ➔ VSHA ➔ VSHD

【Note 7-1】 Please carry out polar reversal in the same amplitude and the same phase as VCOM.

【Note 7-2】 It is a standard power supply for gray scale. Whenever the polarity of common electrode drive signal (VCOM) is changed, please also change this standard voltage. V0 (black) power supply becomes the reverse characteristic of VCOM, and V10 (white) becomes the same polarity as VCOM.

Please shift the center value of each power supply amplitude to the plus(+) direction according to the characteristic of liquid crystal as it will go to white side like V3, V5, V7, V9, V10, if the center value of each power supply amplitude is based on the center value of V0 (black).

After DC adjustment of VCOM signal is adjusted in case of the V0 gray scale display, please adjust this amount of shifts so that a flicker does not occur in the power supply display of each gray scale.

【Note 7-3】 Apply to the terminal R0-R5 , G0-G5 , B0-B5 , SPR , SPL , CLD , LS , and LBR

【Note 7-4】 Apply to the terminal R0-R5 , G0-G5 , B0-B5 , SPR , SPL , CLD , LS and LBR

【Note 7-5】 Apply to the terminal CLS , SPS , MODE1 , MODE2 , and U/L

【Note 7-6】 Please switch polarity of amplitude COMAC by center value of amplitude that is COMDC for every one level scan and every one vertical scan. Moreover, please adjust COMDC so that contrast becomes the maximum and a flicker becomes the minimum for every module.

7-2)Backlight driving section

Table 7-2

Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks
lamp voltage	VL	477	530	583	Vrms	Ta=+25℃、IL=6.5mArms
lamp current	IL	6.0	6.5	7.0	mArms	Ta=+25℃、Normal
	ILB	—	—	9.0	mArms	At the boost【Note 7-7】
Lamp power consumption	WL	—	3.45	—	W	When lighting up in the standard
lighting frequency	fL	30	—	70	kHz	
kick-off voltage	VS	—	—	2213	Vrms	Ta=+25℃【Note 7-8】
		—	—	2271	Vrms	Ta=—30℃【Note 7-8】
kick-off voltage	VLS	—	—	890	Vrms	Ta=+25℃【Note 7-8】
		—	—	960	Vrms	Ta=—30℃【Note 7-8】

Condition of above table : NF power supply AS-114B, Lighting frequency 52kHz Ballast capacity 13.5pF in the module state with its shield case connected to GND

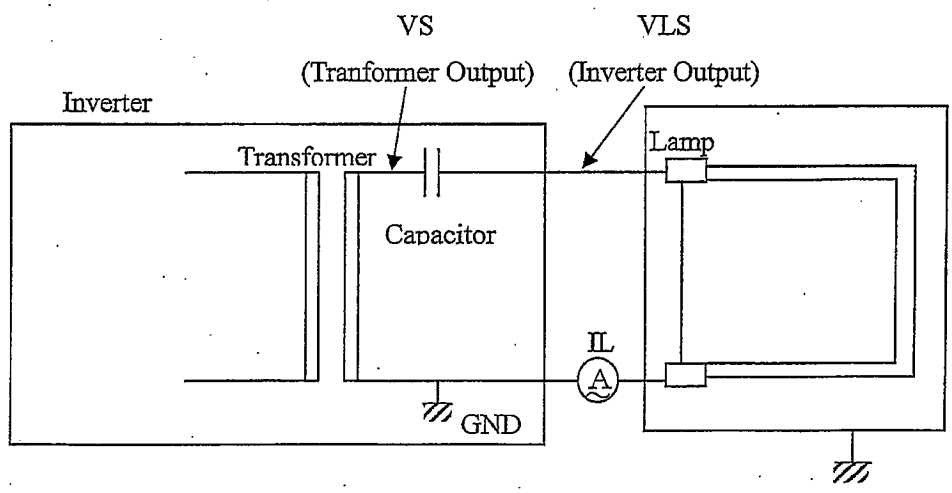
Caution1) Above table shows the values when connecting the metallic shield cases of the module and the GND of the inverter circuit are electrically connected. The above-mentioned items might be influenced by route of lead wire to connect between the B/L and the inverter circuit. Make sure there is no problem with the mass production units.

Caution2) Use the inverter which inputs with sine wave. The inverter's wave should be negative/positive symmetry without spike .

Caution3) When the kick off voltage is defined at the Inverter output or no capacitor in the Inverter , it is defined by VLS MAX . When the kick off voltage is checked at the Transformer output , it is defined by VS MAX . Both of VS MAX and VLS MAX mean that the maximum kick off voltage of all the modules . So , input voltage to the lamp should be higher than the VS MAX or VLS MAX in each case .

【Note 7-7】 Within 5 minutes. The temperature is less than 0℃.

【Note 7-8】 see the chart below.



7-3) Timing characteristics

Timing diagrams of input signal are shown in Fig4-1 , Fig4-2

Table 7-3 VSHA = +5.3V , VSHD = 3.3V , GND = 0V , Ta = 25℃

	Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks
SOURCE	Operating Clock frequency	fck	—	33.2	34.6	MHz	CLD
	High level clock width	Tcwh	12	—	—	ns	
	Low level clock width	Tcwl	13	—	—	ns	
	Clock rise time	Tcr	—	—	4	ns	
	Clock fall time	Tcf	—	—	4	ns	
	Start pulse frequency	fsp	—	31.5	31.8	kHz	SPR SPL 【Note7-9】
	Start pulse set up time	Tsusp	4	—	—	ns	
	Start pulse hold time	Thsp	0	—	—	ns	
	Stapt pulse width	Twsp	—	1/fck	1.5/fck	ns	
	LS pulse frequency	flp	—	fsp	—	kHz	LS
	LS pulse set up time (CLS)	Tsulp	5.0	—	—	μs	
	LS pulse set up time (SPOI,SPIO)	Tsulpsp	1/fck	—	—	ns	
	LS pulse hold time (DCLK)	Thlpck	7	—	—	ns	
	High level LS pulse wide	Twlp	1/fck	—	—	ns	
	Data set up time	Tsud	15	—	—	ns	R0～R5 , G0～G5 , B0～B5
	Data hold time	Thd	10	—	—	ns	
GATE	Operating Clock frequency	fcls	—	fsp	—	kHz	CLS
	Clock pulse with	Twl	5.5	—	(1/fcls)-53	μs	
	Clock rise time	Trcl	—	—	1/fck	ns	
	Clock fall time	Tfcl	—	—	1/fck	ns	
	Start pulse frequency	fsps	—	60	65	Hz	SPS
	Start pulse set up time	Tsusps	100	—	—	ns	
	Start pulse hold time	Thsps	300	—	—	ns	
	Start pulse rise time	Trsps	—	—	100	ns	
	Start pulse fall time	Tfsps	—	—	100	ns	
COM signal set up time		Tsucom	3	—	—	μs	VCOM CS
COM signal hold time		Thcom	0	—	—	μs	
COM signal rise time		Trcom	—	—	2	μs	
COM signal fall time		Tfcom	—	—	2	μs	
V0～V10 signal set up time		Tsuv0	3	—	—	μs	V0,V3,V5 V7,V9,V10
V0～V10 signal hold time		Thv0	0	—	—	μs	
V0～V10 signal rise time		Trv0	—	—	2	μs	
V0～V10 signal fall time		Tfv0	—	—	2	μs	

【Note7-9】

The rising pulse in DCLK is existed only 1 time during Hi period (Twsp) on start pulse.

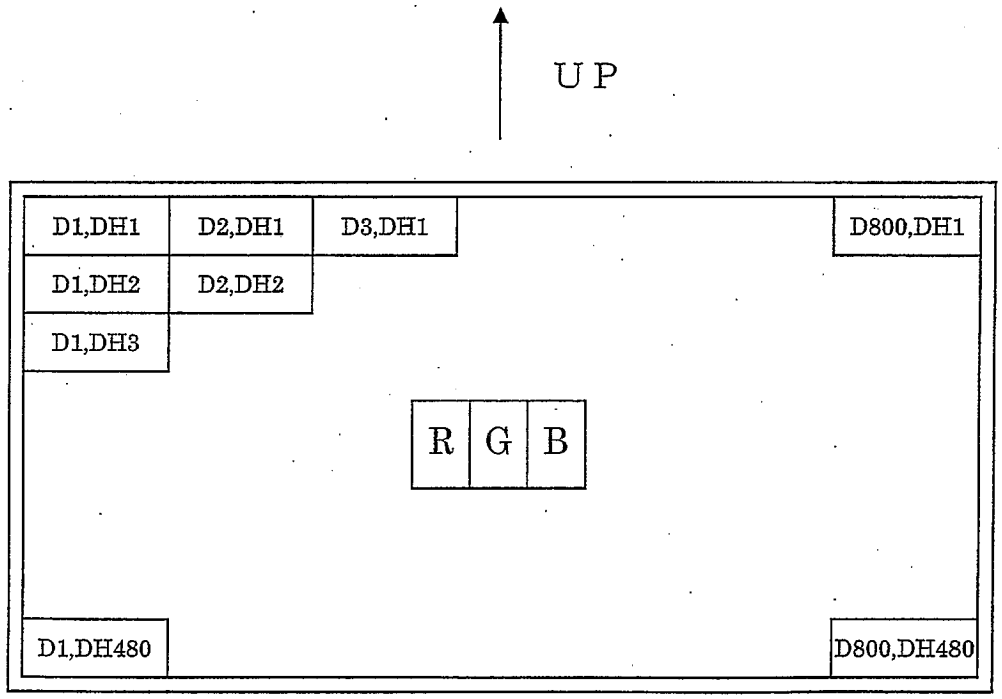
7-4) Current dissipations

Table7-4 Ta＝25℃

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Current for source driver	Analog	ISHA	VSHA=+5.3V	－	26	50	mA
	Digital	ISHD	VSHD =+3.3V	－	15	30	mA
Current for gate driver	Hi	IDD	VDD =+15.0V	－	0.20	0.35	mA
	Lo	IEE	VEE=(－12.0±3.4V)	－	0.20	0.35	mA

＊Max current situation :
Vertical stripe pattern alternating 21 gray scale (GS21) with 42 gray scale (GS42) every 1 dot.
Timing : fck=33.2MHz , fsp=31.5kHz , fsps=60Hz
In case of using exclusive control-IC (LZ9JG17A).

7-5) Input Data Signals and Display Position on the screen



Display position of input data (H,V)

8. Input Signals, Basic Display Color and Gray Scale of Each Color

Table8-1

	Colors & Gray scale	Gray Scale	Data signal																	
			R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
Basic color	Black	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Green	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale of red	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇧	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇧	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	⇩	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	Brighter	GS61	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇩	GS62	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS63	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of green	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇧	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇧	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	⇩	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇩	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of blue	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⇧	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	⇧	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	⇩	↓				↓						↓						↓		
	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	⇩	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Bleu	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

0 : Low level voltage 1 : High level voltage

Each basic color can be displayed in 64 gray scales from 6 bit data signals. According to the combination of total 18 bit data signals, the 262,144-color display can be achieved on the screen.

9. Optical characteristics

Table 9-1 Ta=25℃ (initial characteristics)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Remarks
Viewing angle range		θ 21, θ 22	CR≧10	50	60	—	° (degree)	【Note 9-1,2】
		θ 11		40	55	—	° (degree)	
		θ 12		30	40	—	° (degree)	
Contrast ratio		CRmax	Maximum viewing angle	150	300	—		【Note 9-2】
Response time	Rise	τ r	θ =0°	—	20	40	ms	【Note 9-3】
	Fall	τ d		—	36	72	ms	
Luminance		Y	IL=6.5mArms	375	500	—	cd/m²	【Note 9-4】
White chromaticity		x	IL=6.5mArms	0.283	0.313	0.343		【Note 9-4】
		y		0.299)	0.329	0.359		
Lamp life time	+25℃	—	continuation	10,000	—	—	hour	【Note 9-5】
	−30℃	—	intermission	2,000	—	—	time	【Note 9-6】

*Measuring after 30minutes operation. The measurement of the optical character is measured by using the method of fig.9-1 and fig.9-2 under the condition which is equal to the darkroom or the darkroom.

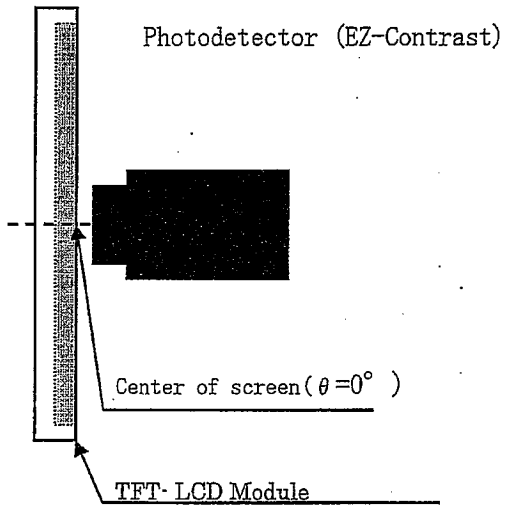


Fig9-1 Viewing angle / Range / Contrast / Response time measurement method

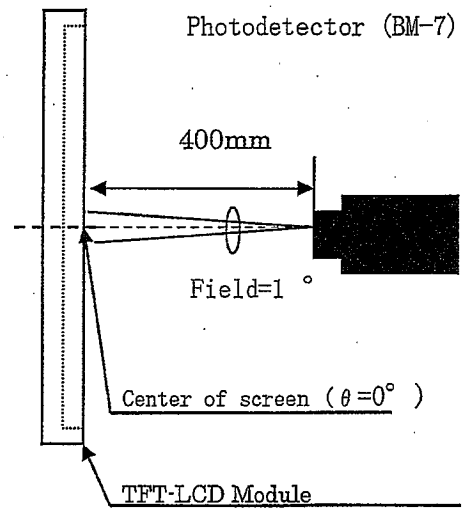
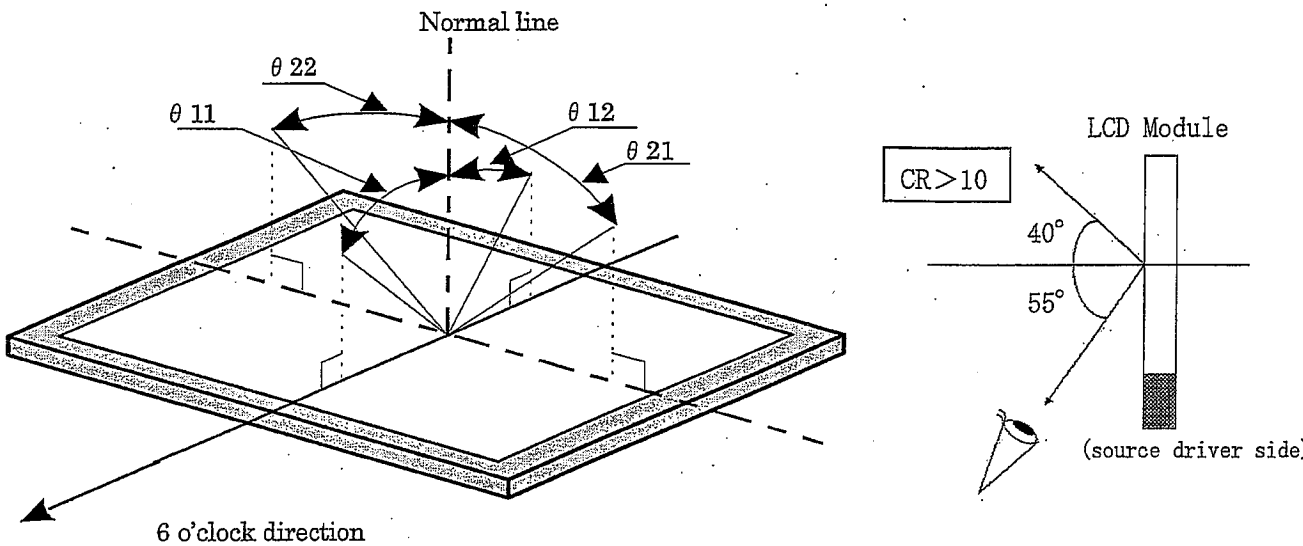


Fig9-2 Luminance / Chromaticity measurement method

【Note 9-1】 Viewing angle range is defined as follows.

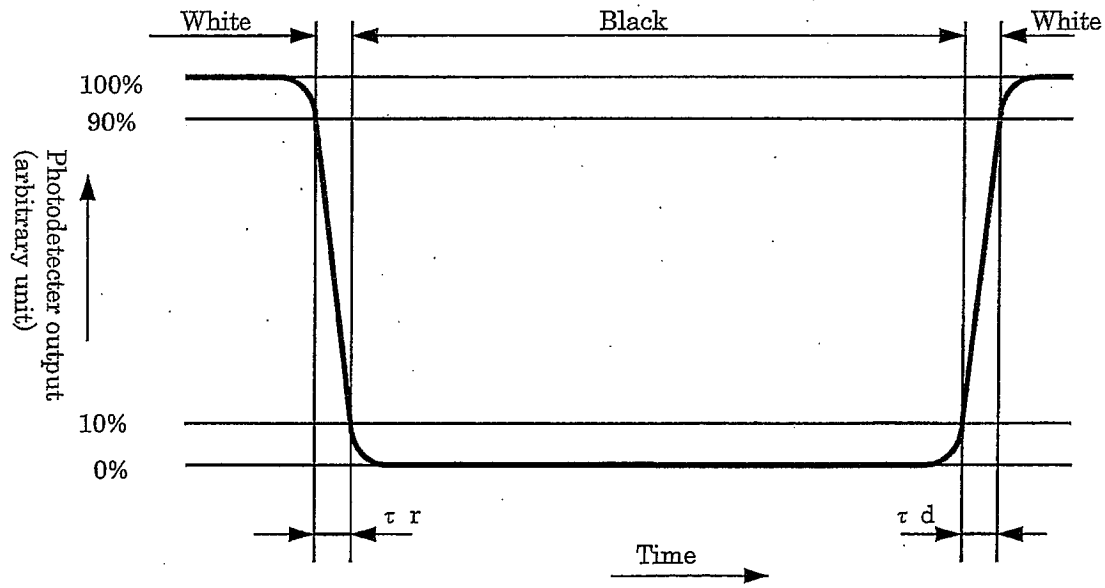


definition for viewing angle

【Note 9-2】 Contrast ratio of transmission is defined as follows:

$$\text{Contrast ratio(CR)} = \frac{\text{Photo detector output with LCD being "white"(GS63)}}{\text{Photo detector output with LCD being "black"(GS0)}}$$

【Note 9-3】 Response time is obtained by measuring the transition time of photo detector output, when input signals are applied so as to make the area "black" to and from "white".

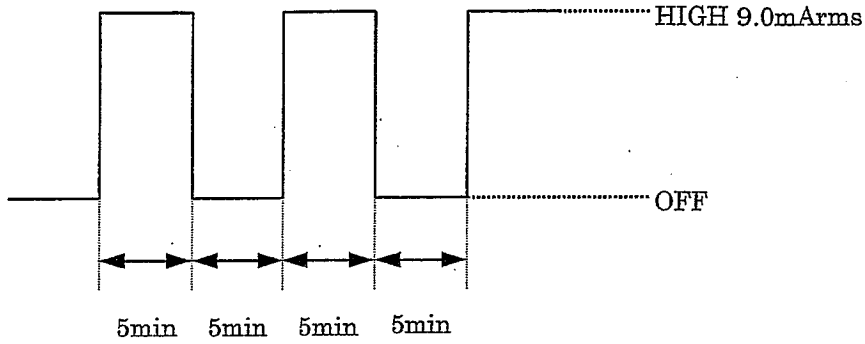


【Note 9-4】 Measured on the center area of the panel at a viewing cone 1° by TOPCON luminance meter BM-7.(After 30 minutes operation)DC/AC inverter driving frequency: 49kHz

【Note 9-5】 Lamp life time is defined as the time when the brightness of the panel not to become less than 50% of the original value in the continuous operation under the condition of lamp current IL=6.5mArms and PWM dimming 100%~5% .

【Note 9-6】 The intermittent cycles is defined as a time when brightness not to become under 50% of the original value under the condition of following cycle.

(Lighting condition) Ambient temperature:－30℃



10. Display quality

The display quality of the color TFT-LCD module shall be in compliance with the Incoming Inspection Standard.

11. Mechanical characteristics

11-1) External appearance

Do not exist extreme defects. (See Fig.1)

11-2) Panel toughness

The panel shall not be broken ,when 19N is pressed on the center of the panel by a smooth sphere having 15 mm diameter.

【Caution】 In spite of very soft toughness, if, in the long-term, add pressure on the active area, it is possible to occur the functional damage.

11-3) Input terminal performance

A) FPC for LCD panel

1) Applicable connector : FH12-50S-0.5SH(55)

2) FPC flexibility : Slit on the film cover lay coat part of one of side printing

① If it had been tested bending under radius 0.6 mmR and bending angle 90 degrees condition, the FPC should not be cut at 30 times in or less.

② If it had been tested bending under radius nothingness and bending angle 180degrees, the FPC should not be cut.
(It should be bend by hand and only at once).

B)I/O connector of backlight driving circuit (JST)

Symbol	Used Connector	Corresponding connector
CN1	BHR-02(8.0)VS-1N	SM02(8.0)B-BHS-1N SM02(8.0)B-RBHK-1

12. Handling instructions

12-1) Handling of FPC

① Please bend FPC only at a film cover lay slit part.

② Please do not hang a LCD module or do not apply excessive power for FPC.

12-2) Mounting of module

① The TFT-LCD module is be sure to fix the module on the same plane,taking care not to wrap or twist the module.
Don't reach the pressure of touch-switches of the set side to a module directly , because images may be disturbed

② Please power off the module when you connect the input/output connector.

③ Please connect the metallic shielding cases of the module and the ground pattern of the inverter circuit surely. If that connection is not perfect, there may be a possibility that the following problems happen.

a) The noise from the backlight unit will increase.

b) The output from inverter circuit will be unstable. Then, there may be a possibility that some problems happen.

c) In some cases, a part of module will heat.

12-3) Precautions in mounting

Polarizer which is made of soft material and susceptible to flaw must be handled carefully. Protective film (Laminator) is applied on the surface to protect it against scratches and dirties. It is recommended to peel off the laminator immediately before the use, taking care of static electricity.
Precautions in peeling off the laminator.

A) Working environment

When the laminator is peeled off, static electricity may cause dust to stick to the polarizer surface.
To avoid this, the following working environment is desirable.

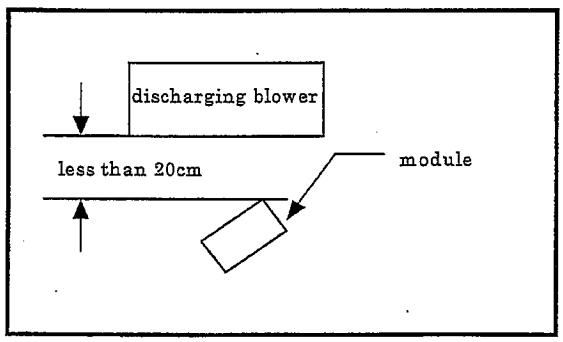
a) Floor: Conductive treatment of 1MΩ or more on the tile.
(conductive mat or conductive paint on the tile)

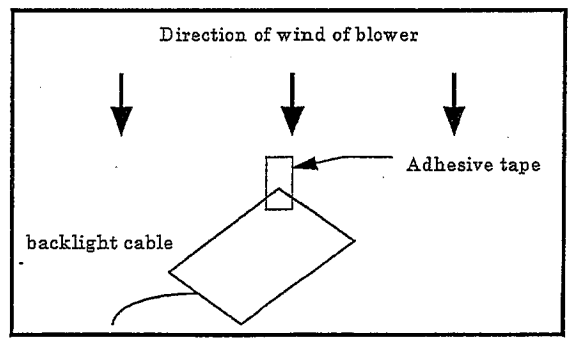
b) Clean room free form dust and with an adhesive mat on the doorway.

c) Advisable humidity:50%～70%　　Advisable temperature:15℃～27℃

d) Workers shall wear conductive shoes, conductive work clothes, conductive gloves and an earth band.

B) Working procedures





a) Direct the wind of discharging blower somewhat downward to ensure that module is blown sufficiently.
Keep the distance between module and discharging blower within 20 cm.

b) Attach adhesive tape to the laminator part near discharging blower so as to protect polarizer against flaw.

c) Peel off laminator, pulling adhesive tape slowly to your side taking 5 or more second.
d) On peeling off the laminator, pass the module to the next work process to prevent the module to get dust.
e) Method of removing dust from polarizer
- Blow off dust with N2 blower for which static electricity preventive measure has been taken.
- Since polarizer is vulnerable, wiping should be avoided.
  But when the panel has stain or grease, we recommend to use adhesive tape to softly remove them from the panel.

When metal part of the TFT-LCD module (shielding lid and rear case) is soiled, wipe it with soft dry cloth. For stubborn dirties, wipe the part, breathing on it.
Wipe off water drop or finger grease immediately. Long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots.
TFT-LCD module uses glass which breaks or cracks easily if dropped or bumped on hard surface. Handle with care. Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and earth your body when handling.

12-4) Caution of product design
Please following items strictly when the product is designed by using this module.
①The LCD module shall be protected against water salt-water by the waterproof cover.
②Please take measures to interferential radiation from module, to do not interfere surrounding appliances.
③The equipment for which the LCD module is used shall have fail-safe design so that the safety can be ensured in case abnormality of inverter circuit, etc. should occur.

12-5) Others
① Do not expose the module to direct sunlight or intensive ultraviolet rays for several hours; liquid crystal is deteriorated by ultraviolet rays.
② Store the module at a temperature near the room temperature. At lower than the rated storage temperature, liquid crystal solidifies, causing the panel to be damaged. At higher than the rated storage temperature, liquid crystal turns into isotropic liquid and may not recover.
③ The voltage of beginning electric discharge may over the normal voltage because of leakage current from approach conductor by to draw lump read lead line around.
④ If LCD panel breaks, there may be a possibility that the liquid crystal escapes from the panel. Since the liquid crystal is injurious, do not put it into the eyes or mouth. When liquid crystal sticks to hands, feet or clothes, wash it out immediately with soap.
⑤ Please adjust the Common electrode drive signal DC bias(COM DC) in the final state of the product. Causes the display fineness decrease when not adjusting COM DC.
⑥ Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling general electronic components.

13. Packing form

13-1) The packing form figure: See Fig.4

13-2)

a)Piling number of cartons : MAX 10

b)Conditions for storage

Environment

①Temperature : 0~40℃

②Humidity : 60%RH or less (at 40℃)

No dew condensation at low temperature and high humidity.

③Atmosphere :Harmful gas, such as acid or alkali which bites electronic components and/or wires, must not be detected.

④ Period : about 3 months

⑤ Opening of the package : In order to prevent the LCD module from breakdown by electrostatic charges, please control the room humidity over 50%RH and open the package taking sufficient countermeasures against electrostatic charges, such as earth, etc.

14. Others

14-1)Indication of lot number

①Attached location of the label : See Fig.1 (Outline Dimensions).

②Indicated contents of the label

LQ065Y5DG03	○○○○○○○○○
model No.	lot No.

contents of lot No.

the 1st figure ·· production year (ex. 2006: 6)

the 2nd figure ·· production month 1,2,3,·····,9,X,Y,Z

the 3rd~8th figure ·· serial No. 000001~

the 9th figure ·· revision marks A,B,C··

15. Reliability Test Conditions for TFT-LCD Module

Table 15-1

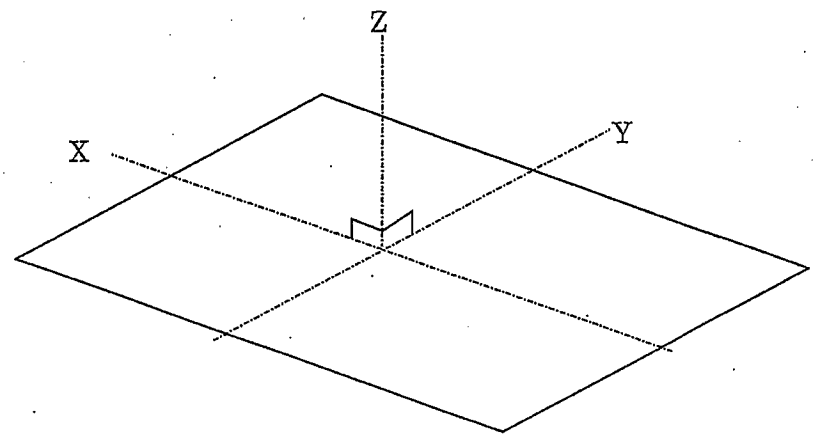
Remark) Temperature condition is based on operating temperature conditions on 6.-Table 6-1.

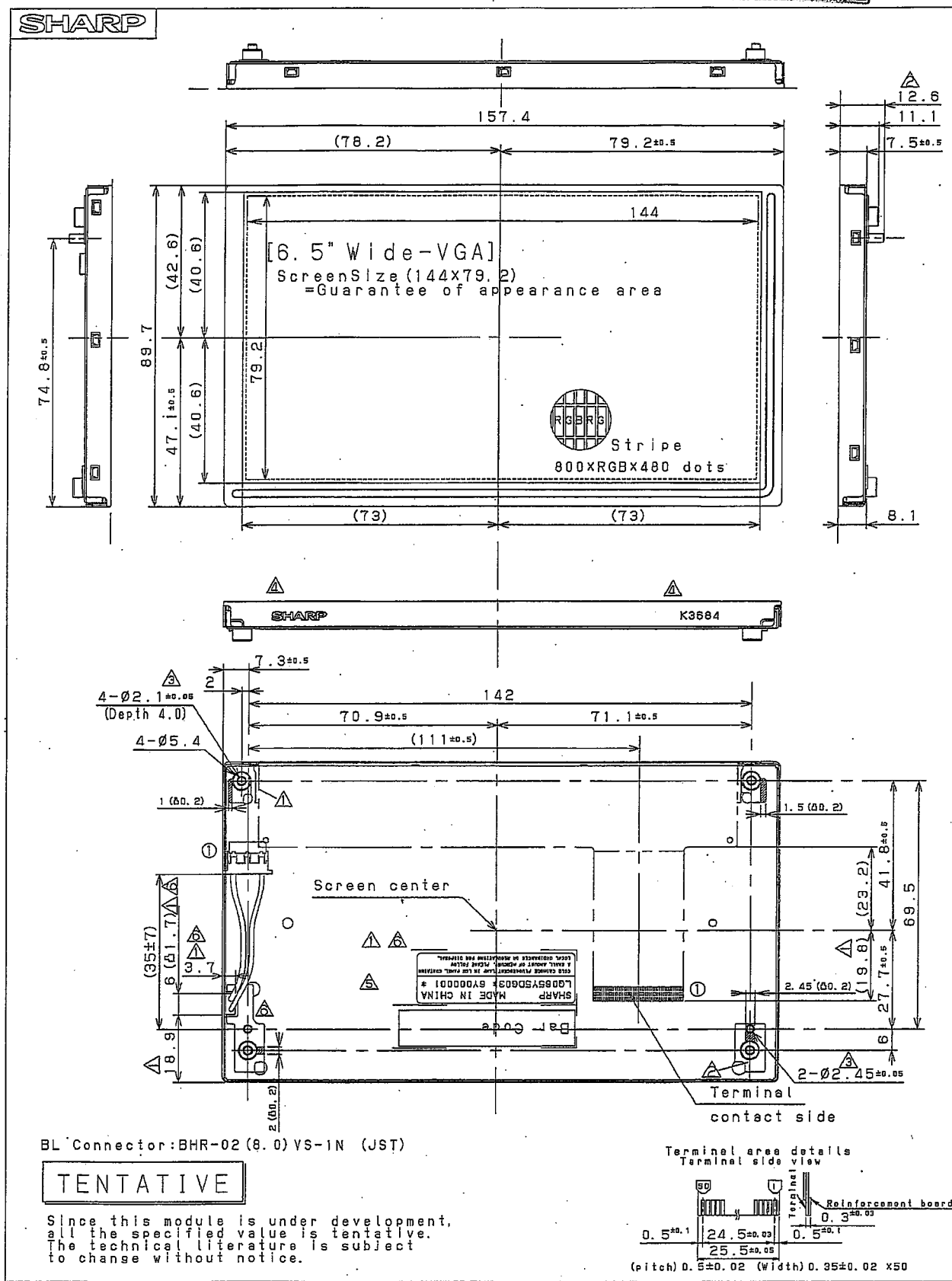
No.	Test items	Test conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= +85℃ 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta=－40℃ 240h
3	High temperature and high humidity operating test	Tp=+60℃ 90%RH 240h
4	High temperature operating test	Tp= +85℃ 240h
5	Low temperature operating test	Ta=－30℃ 240h
6	Electro static discharge test	±200V・200pF(0Ω) 1 time for each terminals
7	Shock test	980m/s² ・6ms, ±X ; ±Y ; ±Z 3 times for each direction (JIS C0041, A-7 Condition C)
8	Vibration test	Frequency range : 8～33.3Hz, Stroke : 1.3mm Frequency range : 33.3Hz～400Hz, Acceleration : 29.4m/s² Sweep cycle : 15 minutes X,Z 2 hours for each directions, 4 hours for Y direction 【caution】(total 8 hours) (JIS D1601)
9	Heat shock test	Ta= －30℃ ～ +85℃ / 200 cycles (0.5h) (0.5h)

【Note】 Ta= Ambient temperature, Tp= Panel temperature

【Check items】 In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problems that may affect the display function.

【caution】 X,Y,Z directions are shown as follows:





unit:mm
General tolerance is ±0.3

DATE	2006.05.22	SCALE	free
MODEL	LQ0615Y5DG03		
DRAWING NO	LCM-10610118F	size	A4

No.	DATE	REVISION	Sign.
6	07.04.26	Resin form change. rubber holder form change. label position change.	
5	07.01.29	One label is deleted.	
4	06.11.27	SL No. label is changed and two stamps are added.	
3	06.10.27	Clerical error correction.	
2	06.09.06	Add rib, delete projection.	
1	06.09.01	change FPC dimension, delete rib, change rear bezel dimensions, change label, add PET sheet	

SHARP CORPORATION MOBILE LCD DESIGN CENTER ENGINEERING DEPT. II

Fig.1 Outline Dimensions

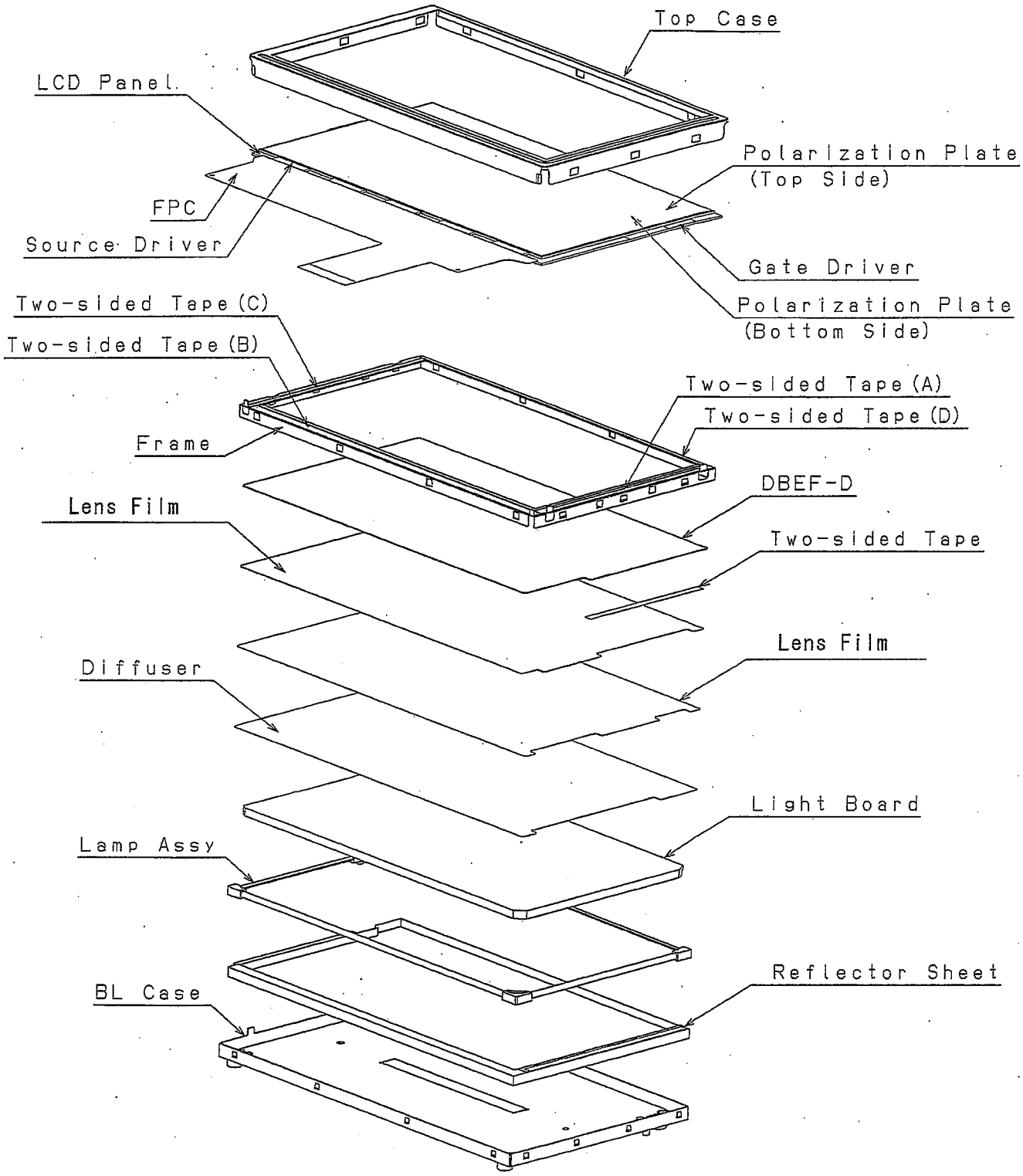
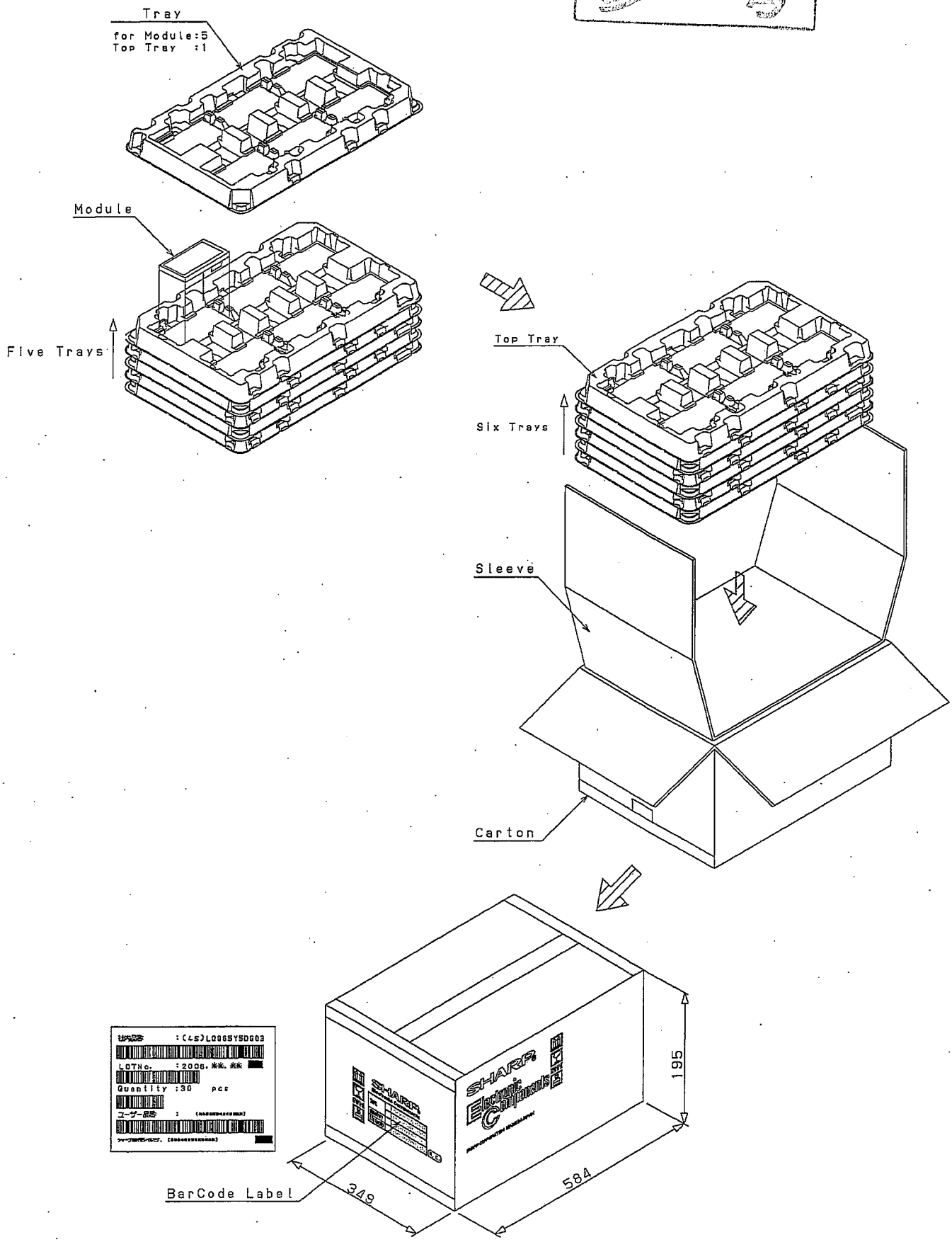


Fig.2 Assembly Diagram



*The carton : Up to ten steps.
*Carton Sise 584x349x195(H)
*Max 30modules in each carton

Fig.3 Packing Form

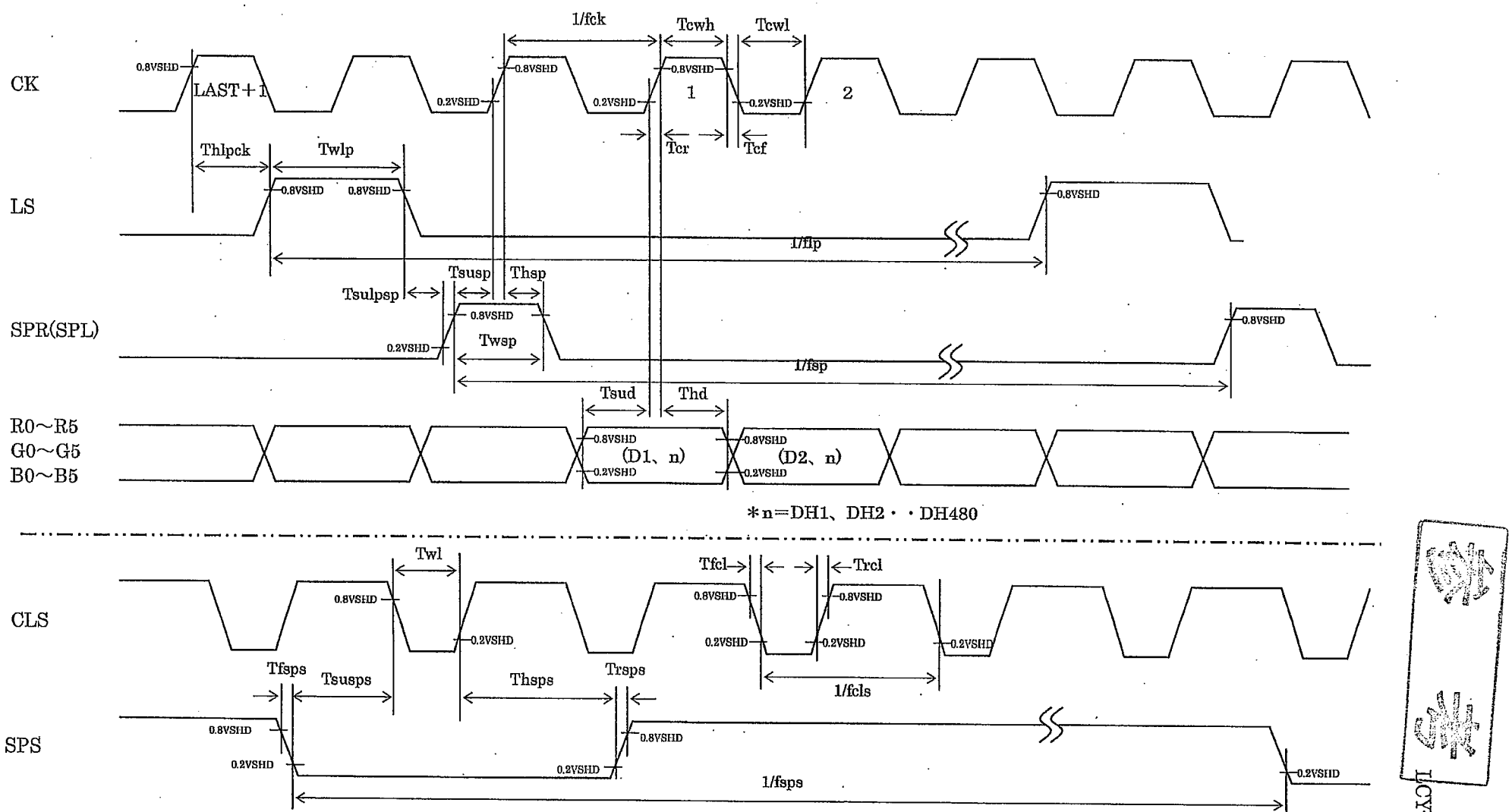


Fig.4-1 Input signal waveform

LCY-07040-21

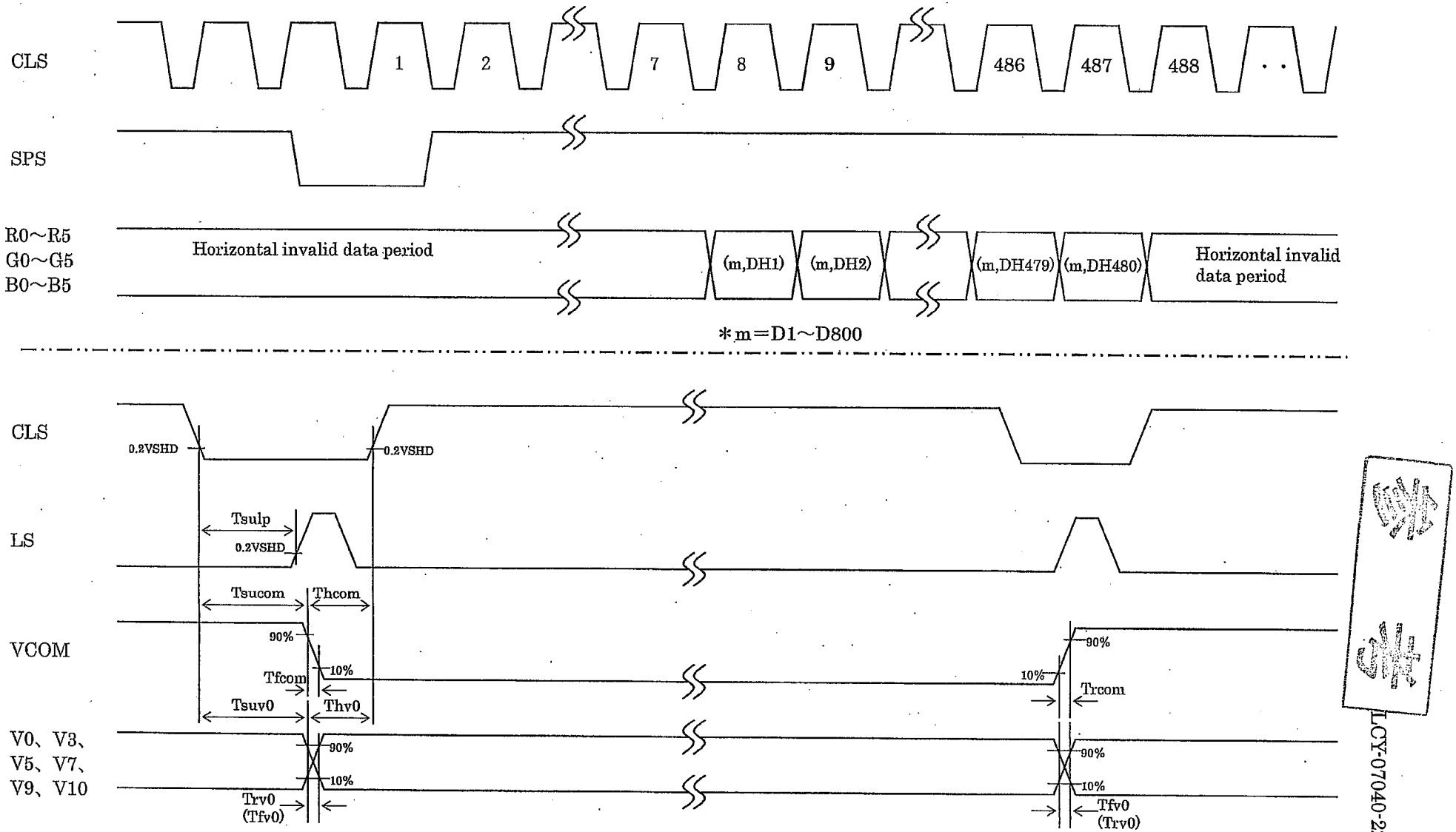


Fig.4-2 Input signal waveform

(Appendix 1)

Adjusting Method of Optimum Common Electrode DC Bias Voltage

To obtain optimum DC bias voltage of common electrode driving signal (VCDC), photoelectric devices are very effective, and the accuracy is with 0.1V. (In visual examination method, the accuracy is about 0.5V because of the difference among individuals.)
To gain optimum common electrode DC bias, there is the method that uses photoelectric devices.

Measurement of flicker

DC bias voltage is adjusted so as to minimize flicker.

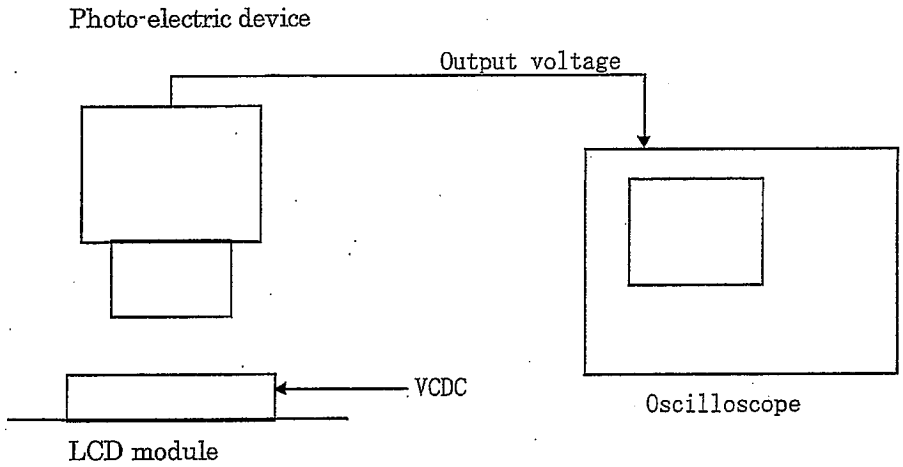
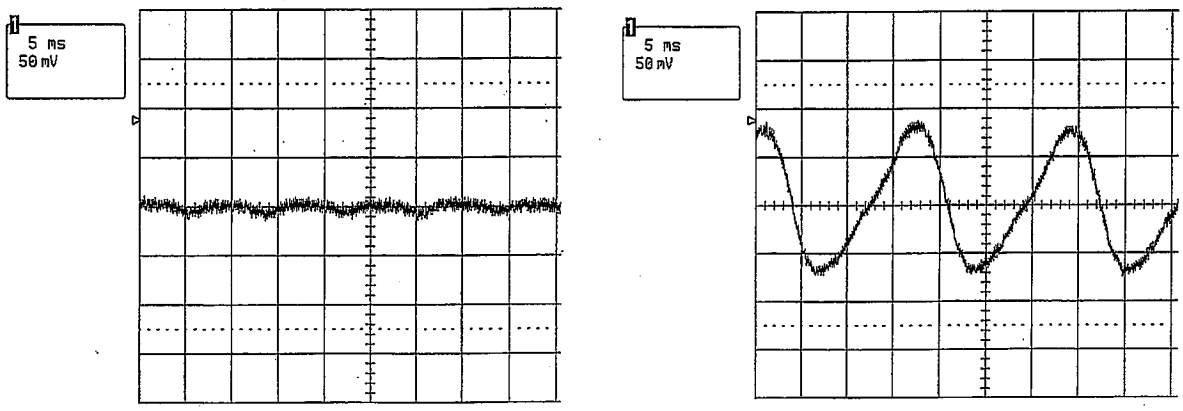


Fig. A Measurement system

《Measurement of flicker》

Photoelectric output voltage is measured by an oscilloscope at a system show in Fig. A.

DC bias voltage must be adjusted so as to minimize the flicker with DC bias voltage changing slowly. (Fig.B)



DC bias : Optimum DC bias : Optimum + 1

Fig. B Waveforms of flicker